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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A MOLE.

ask t thou who speed'st thy dark and dreary way, Where nought but night and desolation reigns, Tell me, where hast thou been ? in what recess Of earth's dark bosom, hast thou made thy bed, Which human eve or thought bath never scann'd? Could'st thou but speak, my heart would slarink to

Thy tide of many wanderings ; even no Whilst thus I hold thee captive in my hand, And press thy downy fur, like velvet soft, I dread to think, that thou perchance hast been A tenant of the lone and silent grave, And rioted amidst corruption there! The buried beauty, which some son of me In life's gay hour, I ath languished for in vain. The lip that he so often sighed to press, Has been thy banquet,—the lover and the friend, Forsook and left her to the worm and thee! And hast thou made thy epicurean feast, Where wealth, where youth and beauty be entombed And plough'd thy path amid the silent dead ? Thou hated thing ! begone !- yet,

Wherefore hate thee? He who made the stars, and hung you blazing orb, Hath framed thee too-He never made in vain !-Oh, could'st thou speak how men would throng to

8111

CHANT

RTIEN,

ONE

RE.

NGS

Thy tale of wanderings; thou perchance could'st tell, Where the bright diamond hides its oresit head, Deep, deep, within the bowels of the earth, And show the worlding where to find the dust For which he barters an immortal soul! Thou subterrangan traveller, go thy way-A few short years, and all that live shall come And seek their lone and narrow bouse with thee

THE LILY OF THE VALE. When nature, all in bloom array'd, Our senses to regale. One little flower did all excel; Soon as I spied, I loved it well, The fily of the vale.

Twas clad in loveliest, whitest hue, Its scent was far the sweetest too, Borne on the gentle gale ; 'Twas hid beneath the neighbouring flowers, And the' conceal'd, display'd its powers, Sweet lily of the vale.

The rose may boast her glowing red, The towering sun-dower rear his head, Their Charmocan never prevail; Since sett, retising from the slow I saw thee first in loveliest hue, PRIVADO. My lily of the vale.

THERE IS A LAND. There is a land from earth afar, 'Tis the great promise given, Like hope's eternal bright'ning star, That gilds the arch of heaven-

'Ti- where eternal day doth shine, And youth's renewing bloom Goes hand in hand with opening time, Nor dreads the dark drear tomb ; tree where the smiles of sainted souls

Beam from celestial eyes, "Tis where the voice of Deity rolls, Eternal in the skies-Around whose throne, eternal light Forever beams a ray, No sable curtain of the night Shuts out celestial day-

Seek this land, we exiles, now The promis'd hope is given, Faith will smooth the wrinkled brow, And point your souls to heaven. SYLVAN.

THE SUICIDE.

The purple of beauty had tade-4 The glames of gladness had fled, The wiles of deception had shaded The bosom that sorrow had bled-Late's pulses were rapidly flowing To the bourne where the virtuou hie, And the soul of that damsel was glowing With a passion that never can die-

She stood on a high cliff and trembled, As she gazed on the darkness below, Her bosom had never dissembled, But was bleeding at treachery's blow-Her white lids she tervently pressed Upon her blue beautiful eyes, The name of her lover she blesses Then raiseth her hands to the skies!

" Freelye him! foreive him, ereat Maker

Othcaven, of earth, and of sea, And mayest thou never fersake her Who dares to elernity fice !" She plunged 'and the dark swelling waters, One wild sob announcing her de And the targest of Valley ville's daughters has the d-ep 'whelming wave for FREDERICK.

LINES

On viewing the Falls of Niagara.

I saw the form, I heard the white waves roar, Imperious leaping from the cliffs on high; And the rough rambling echoes from the shore Like thunder dying down the distant sky.

How holl the waves in feath'ry foam below ! While the light spray uprises in the air; And on its watery pillow rests the bow, A spirit hovering in its beauty, there.

I've heard the cannon, mid contending fors, Roll its dread thunders o'er the bring deep ; While occur's bilious into mountains rose And lightnings played, and storms would concert

And I have felt emotions in my soul;

But what were they to these !-when wild disma Rush'd o'er my heart, with undenied control, And like thy torrest, swept all thought away !

Oh! think not, the' far we have wandered away, Where the sun, when he sets, behind mountains re-

Before to the world his bright beauty discloses

Oh! think not, the' desarts and praries between us. Seem plac'd as impassable barriers for e'er; That from friends and relations they're able to weam

Or the feelings of love and remembrance to sear

Oh! no; the' mankind should honor and cheer us, And fortune propitiously waft ev'ry gale, They cannot so fastly, so firmly endear us,

That we e'er would forget our own peaceable There mirth crown'd the board of confentment and

There pleasure would cheer with her mild beaming eye; There innocent, each strove the other to please,

And the storms of the world and its wiles would

While our bark dances swiftly and light o'er the bil-And the scenes that are round us are beauteon

Will memory picture the glade and the willow, And the old ruin'd building fast mouldering away.

For there were expended our infantile hours, There eareless, we dream'd not a time would draw When we'd cease our sportings, nor cull the wild

flow'rs. But commence in the world our doubtful career. Oh! who with a heart prope to virtue and feeling

Can forget the light days of his infantile joy, When pleasure on pleasure was daily reveal-Nor a shade of despair e'er embrouded the boy. CIREX

> FRATERNAL MAGNANIMITY. THOM ROSCOR'S GERWAN NOVELISTS.

Two brothers, Barons Von Wromb, bad

Two brothers, flarons Von Wromb, had both formed an attachment to a distinguished young lady of Wethr, without a knowledge of each other's passion. It was equally strong in both; for in both it was a first passion.—Unconscious of their mutual danger, each gave full reign to his affection, neither being aware of the dreadful truth that he had a beloved brother for his rival. They made an early declaration of their love; and had even proceeded to make further armagements beproceeded to make further arrangements be-fore an unexpected occurrence brought the secret to light.

The attachment of both had reached its

highest pitch-that state of elevation, both of the heart and imagination, which has pro-duced so many fatal consequences, and which renders even any idea of the sacrifice of the object of affection almost impossible. The lady, deeply sensible of their painful situation, hesitated how to decide: rather than inflict the agony of disappointed passion, and disturb the fraternal harmony substating between the tween the whole affair to themselves.

whole affair to themselves.

At leagth having achieved an heroic conquest in this doubtful struggle between duty and passion, a conquest so easily decided upon by philosophical and moral writers in their closets, and so seldom practised in real life, the elder addressed his younger brother as

His brother assented; and bidding farewell, was in the possession of the lovely original herself. The physicians despaired of his recovery, until upon its being mentioned that he might her to behold her once more, from

in company with some Dutch merchants, and arrived in safety at Hstavia. In the course of a few months afterwards, his brother received from him the following lines:

"Here, where I perpetually return thanks to the Almghty Giver of all good—here I have found a new country, a new home; and call to mind, with all the stern pleasure of a marryr, our long and unbroken trateries leave call to find, with all the stern peasance of a martyr, our long and unbroken fraternal love. Fresh scenes, and fate itself, seem to have widened the current of my feelings; God-hath granted me strength, yes strength to offer up the highest sacrifice to our friendship, thine is

thine is also! here falls a tear—but it is the last ahas! here fails a tear—but it is the last

I have triumphed!—thine let
her be! Brother, I did not wish to take her
when thou wert from us, because I feared
she might not be happy in my arms. But
should she ever have blessed me with the
thought, that we should indeed have been
happy together, then brother, I would impress it upon your wall. Do not force those press it upon your soul. Do not forget how dearly she must be won by you, and always treat the dear angel with the same kindness and tenderness with which you now think of her. Treat her as the fondest, last, best leher. Treat her as the fondest, last, best le-gacy of a dear departed brother, whom thy arms will never more embrace. Do not write to me when you are celebrating your nup-tials. My wounds are yet open, and bleeding fresh. Write to me only when you are hap-py. My act in this will be surety for me. I trust that God will not desert me in the world whither I have transferred my self."

After the receint of this letter, the chief

After the receipt of this letter, the elder brother married the lady, and enjoyed one happy year of wedded love. The lady, at the end of that short period, died, and, in dying, she first entrusted to her husband the uninnum secret. nhappy secret of her bosom-that she had

uniappy secret of her bosom—that she had loved his absent brother best.

Both these brothers are yet alive; the eldest who is again married, resides upon his estates in Germany; the youngest one remained at Batavia, where he is distinguished as a fortunate, and very cominent character. He is said to have made a yow never to marry; and hitherto he has religiously kept it.

THE MORALIST.

RELIANCE ON GOD.

I will trust in Him, the' he slay me.' [Holy Wair.

Misfortune's angry frown; I love the heart that spurns despair When all its friends have flown.

I love the soul so steesly proud That misery cannot blight; The soul that scorns the jeering crowd, And bravely claims its right.

I prize that fortitude of mind
The tyrant cannot shake;
I prize that strength of soul, refined,
No earthly power can break.

I love the man who scarns to hand Barenth adden Ainighty friend For his reward nebut Descripts DARD.

WHAT IS DEATH ! And what is death? Death has been styled the ing of terrors. But to whom? To none, surely, except the wicked and superstitions. To the disci-ples of enlightened piety,—the "followers after follows:

"I am aware of your affection, strong as my own, alas! for the same Ldy of our love. I shall observe nothing in regard to priority of age. I wish you to remain here, while I go upon my travels, and do my utmost to forget her. Should I succeed, brother, she will then become thine, and may Heaven prosper your love! Should I, however, not succeed in my object, I doubt not you will act as I have done, and try what absence will effect." bounded confines of a single locality; -a mercial

dreams; the only chance he had of recovery by no possible effort, can be disengaged from this connection. The soul, therefore, inseparably conconnection. The sout, therefore, inseparating con-point to its material tenement, participates in this restriction, and, except some indistinct perceptions name to obliquy; that he has darted the v

judge, I could do no more."

sunk, almost liteless, in the poor girl's upon surrounding nature, and many of these objects The younger brother now became no less indubitably, from their minuteness, or immaterial na-determined to try the effect of absence, and ture, being unreguirable by our backly organs, the was ready prepared within a few weeks for soil, in this almost entombed state, looking abroad

whole of his German possessions which he made over to his brother, in case he found himself happy at Batavia. This heroic conqueror of himself shortly afterwards set sail in company with some Dutch merchants, and in company with some Dutch merchants, and a hugger of the state o alive a husred years hence, is as abturd as to be sorryhat we were not in the land of the living hundred years ago. Death is the beginning another life. So did we weep, and so mue it cost us, to enter this, and so did we publi our former veil, when we cudid we pull our former vest, when we chartered this resent state. Nothing can be a grievance lat is but for once; and is it reasonable to e so long in fear of a thing that is of so shit a duration? A long life, and a a short likesre, by death, made all one; for there is noong nor short to things that are no more.

PORTER SATURDAY RVESTNO POST. OF RETROSPECTION.

To take view of time well pent Gives tille mind that precious gift, Content; But if y retriespect presents a vicious course Then ion mind baunted by the field Remorae

To take a retrospective view of past con duct is sojetimes productive of pleasure, and sometimes of pain. If in viewing the past, through is medium of retrospection, we find thative have pursued that even and steady carse which justice and duty point out, an irrard self approbation is felt, a con-scious refutude is expectenced, and we feel within uthat mental tranquitty and case which fastirpasses every earthly treasure in intrinsic alue. But if, on the contrary, we intrinsic alue. But if, on the contrary, we find afternvestigating our past conduct, that vice has son predominant, that reason has been suplished in the sea of passion that the tarning voice of conscience was been suffed, and injustice, disobedience, and immortalityhave characterized our actions; then it is hat retrospection becomes painful in the extreme—then it is that our mind becomes training and processes that the superiors to the contraction of the superiors to the contraction of the superiors to the superior to the superior to the superiors to the superior to the superiors to the superi

cores contured and restless by that inward acciser, conscience, which holds up to our disclered view, the many acts of crime of whih we have been guilty. The virtuous matis always happy, because, in reviewing whith we have been guilty. The virtuous maris always happy, becarise, in reviewing the time which has passed away, he discovers will a pleasing satisfaction that it has not been magnet nor devoted to vicious pursuits. Hence that calm tranquility of conscience which he enjoys, and hence that priceless treature which he is in possession of—a contented mind. He may have been, perhaps, injured by the ingratitude of those whom he considered as his friends; or he may have experimed the scorn and contempt, and malevoletic of the sensorious and malignant, but he feels inwardly convinced that he merited not such treatment, consequently his mentalpeace remains undisturbed by those unpleasant feelings which a guilty conscience excites. Whereas the vicious man can never be insardly contented nor happy, netwith standing all the cheerfuluess and guiety his extrinsu appearance may assume. The busy scenes of business may for a moment calm the step, which rages in his breast, or the reasonatestroying bowl partially drown the voice of conscience, but when a relaxation of interforuse takes place, and he is restored to specified and the enterty of the properties of the summaricance of the city which they manifest for a speedy and safe return to their friends. They are in the main harmless fellows, and are held in high esteem by our tavern keepers, as they estem by our tavern keepers, as they estem by our favorable specimens of New-York belles. The waiting made are slogether finer women than their mistresses. They are reserved, to dullness, and appear to hold the natives in great contempt, much to the mortification of sundry of any, spail gentry, who estable long and dark eatalogue of crimes, the perpetration of which he has been guilty time faccuser holds up turn, is in that the tide long and dark catalogue of crimes, the perpetration of which he has been guilty thus embittering his necitative moments and readering him a stranger to those feelings or pleasure and delight which illumine and enhance the leisure hours of those whom virtue.

he his performed—when it occurs to him that he releved a fellow being in distress, ad-ministered to the wants of the needy, suc-courer the afflicted, and alleviated the heavy burthm of wee which pressed upon the un-forturate, how exquisite must be the feelings which he experiences, and how enviable that repose and tranquisity of mind which he ens. He may not be enjoying the pomp and the elder instantly left Germany for Holland; but the image of the beloved girl follows; him every where. Banished from the paradise of his love, from the only happy and delightful scenes which he had once sought with her, to which his fancy always recurred, and in which he seemed only to breathe and live, the unhappy young man, like a plant torn from its native soil, from the warmer breezes and more invigorating beams of its castern clime, pined and sickened in the new atmosphere to which he was consigned. He achief Amsterdam, but it was in despare, a atmosphere to which he was consigned. He rached Amsterdam, but it was in despair, a violent fever attacked him, and he was pronounced in danger of his life. Still the picture of his lost love haunted his delirous other affianced substance, to its maternal earth; and of his character by slanderous reports—that of his character by slanderous reports -tha actuated by malice or some other motive equally base, he has endeavoured to blast the

he might live to behold her once more, from that moment he was gradually restored to health. Like a walking skeleton, the picture of other wretchedness, he again appeared in his native place. He tottered across the threshold of his unforgotten girl, and again pressed his brother's hand. "You see, irother, I am returned. Alis! what my heart foreboded has come to pass; yet, as Heaven is my judge, I could do no more."

The sunk, almost hieless, in the noor girl's less than the properties of the p gf which man in his probationary state can be possessed of, the greatest blessing he can have be stowed upon him—with it, the choids of adversity are bright ne', the path of po-verty rendered amount and agreeable, the ills and versatures of nie lose half their

hance the leisure hours of those whom virtue ded his head in reply to what he could, by guides. Memory never fails to remind man of the good or bad actions he has done, thus creating in his mind sensations either of happiness or misery. When in the readinescence he decovers some deeds of goodness which his limits better the reverse of his level York beauting the factor of the politics, swears at the servants, and quarrals with the factor of the politics of t ties, swears at the servants, and quariels with his landlord, and is in fact what he styles him-self, "a real rearer."—The ladies under their protection are usually handsome, but resem-ble their gallants in discretion; they romp

the their gallants in discretion, they romp the streets without protection, address stran-gers with the utmost confidence, and look country gentlemen out of countenance.

"The Hostonians are decidedly favorites.

"The address of the cliderly floston gentle-men is highly prepossessing. He is affable, courteous and intelligent, wears powder, and dresses for dinner, and has comething of the

the excellent qualities of the old fashioned English gentlewoman.

"The Philadelphea fair are distinguished by the mildness of their manners, and their ess for conversation or aptness at small. They have much of what the French yle en bon point in their appearance, gen-rally kandsome, and sometimes beautiful, all would be more agreeable with less exernon to appear so. They are usually acquaint-id with a quaker father, or a dull news-read-ing husband, who are continually boring their nolitors with Schuylkill Water Works and regular streets. Your real Philadelphia buck rarely ventures beyond the honds of civiliza-tion, which be conceives to be limited by the bonds of his native city."

THE LADIES PRIEND.

The younger bruther now became no less determined to try the effect of absence, and sear next purposed within a few weeks buy the effect of absence, and sear next purposed within a few weeks buy the first of the search of As the attainment of happiness is the grand

even should Providence have destined him to alsour for his austerance, beneath the scorehing rays of a summer's sun, or amid the trude and merciless patterings of a winter's storm, is a far more conviable character than the unjust rich man with all his pomp and greatnes. The poor man after the toils and greatnes. The poor man after the toils and bours of the day are over, returns to his peaceful home, partakes of his fragal neal, as and rattres to his tranqual prilow, there to enjoy a refreshing and univground groupse, from which he rises in the morning with renovated a strength, and a heart at ease to resume his durnal labour. The wealthy rogue, after the busy section of the day's business have subsided, may also return to his home—but not to enjoy those happy feelings which the circuous and homeat only feel. No, his perturbed and wary mind is haunted and tormented by a guilty conscience, which charges him with hisring built his reputation upon the ruins of anothers, annased his wealth by fraudulence, intrigue, deceit, and dichonesty, and that external show which he makes of human and any feel and looks through the glass of retrospection he will thereful the structure of the s tune of his wife, and render it of much great-er advantage to each, than the most ample equivalent in money, with the reverse of these qualities. On the contrary, while interest per-vades every boson, and is the sole motive to every union, what can more naturally be ex-pected than unhappy matches! Without a certain congenishity of sentiment, indepen-dent of the adventitious circumstances of beauty, rank, or fortune, the commissal state is the very opposite of a heaven. Home bedent of the adventitious circumstances of beauty, rank, or fortune, the connubial state is the very opposite of a heaven. Home becomes disagrecable where there is a diversity of taste, temper, and wishes; or where those mental resources are wanting which invite to conversation, and render it delightful and endearing. Neglect succeeds then on the part of the husband, and dissipation marks the conduct of the wife; happy, if disgust succeed not to insipidity, and criminality to both. But the scenes of wretchedness inseparable from such a state, must be obvious to every mind. We turn with pleasure to the exquisite happiness which is the result of a virtuevery moment's replete with satisfaction.—But without dwelling longer on this charming theme, permit me to ask, who would give up the enjoyment of such felicity, for all the gauly appendages of rank and wealth? What weakness of mind does it betray, to forfeit "the matchless joys of virtuous leve for the "the matchless joys of virtuous love for the ideal pleasures of affluence, and to be voluntarily wretched, provided we be richly so."

THE GOUT CURED:

OR, A DOCTOR AGAINST HIS WILL. The grand duke Boris Gudenow, who reigned during the years 1597 and 1605, was according to the relation of Olearius, very much afflicted with the gout. At a certain period, when he suffered very severe pains, he caused it publicly to be proclaimed at Moscow, that he would reward with extraor-

dinary favor and great riches, the man, who-ever he might be, that would refleve him from those pains.

"It seems that no one voluntarily appeared

The wife of a certain bujaar, or council-bor of the cabinet, who received very harsh freatment from her husband, took advantage of the public edect of the grand duke, to re-venge herself, in a cunning manner, on her cruel husband. She therefore had the duke informed that her husband possessed an infal-lible remedy for the gout, but that he was not sufficiently humane to impart it. "The hojaar was immediately sent for to

court, and strictly examined, the latter de-ciared by all that was holy, that he was unac-quainted with any such remedy, and had not the slightest knowledge of medicine. But oaths would not avail him; Gudenow had him severely whipped and confined. When, shortly after, he was again examined, he repeated the same declarations, adding that this treck was probably played upon him by his wife; the duke had him whipped a second time, but more severely, and threatened him with death, if he did not speedily rehere him from pain. Seized with terror, the bojaar was now entirely at a loss what to be at. He

COMMITTEE OF INVENTIONS, September 18th, 1828

sittee of inventions, who, at the request of Mr. James Vaux, of this city, have The or Enonometric of inventors, who at the community of Anthracite Coal-namined his kitchen grate, and other arrangements, for the burning of Anthracite Coal-EPORT, That the object which Mr. Vaux had in view, in the experiments which he has ade, was to ascertain, whether anthracite might not be burnt in an ordinary, open fire place, ad applied to all the purposes of domestic economy, for which wood, or bituminous coal, is essenally used. As it is the intention of Mr. Vaux to describe his apparatus, and to commugenerally used. As it is the intention of Mr. Vaux to describe his apparatus, and to committee his observations to the public, the committee deem it unnecessary@or them to enter at large on the subject, and they will therefore, merely state, that, in their presence, fires were reachly kindled, without using a blower, both in a grate constructed for cooking, and other purposes, and standing in an open fire place in the kitchen; and also, in a common, cast iron, English grate, placed in a parlour fire place, without altering the existing size or form, of the opening or throat of the chimney; and that it appeared evident to them, that all the purposes proposed by Mr. Vaux, were perfectly attained. It was not pretended by the experimenter, that he had made any discovery, which could be denominated new, but, only perimenter, that he had made any discovery, which could be denominated new, out, only that he had succeeded in proving erroneous, an opinion which is still generally prevalent, viz-that anthracite, cannot be used for cooking, excepting in a stove, or grate, forbidding its con-venient use, in consequence of the supposed necessity for bringing forward the back, and

closing the throat of the chimney.

The committee believe, that Mr. Vaux has perfectly succeeded in proving the incorrect.

THOS. P. JONES, Secretary.

R marks upon the Use of Anthracite, and its Application to the various purposes of Domestic Economy.

The use of the anthracite, as a fuel, has been so generally approved, that it seems likely The use of the anthracite, as a fuel, has been so generally approved, that it seems likely to supersede, to a great degree, all other substances both in manufactories and families. In almost every case, where it has been tried for parlour use, it may be said to have gained the preference over, even the best backery wood; and it is not unlikely that at no distant day, it will obtain an equally firm footing in our kitchens. Notwithstanding however, the number and variety of trials that have been made, it does not appear that any particular form of grate, or size of flue, has as yet obtained a general, or decided preference: in fact, it is rather remarkable, that some of the first attempts should be adhered to, when their inconverther remarkable, that some of the first attempts should be self-ered to, when their incoave niences are but too obvious. This is probably attributable to the want of a collection of facts, ascertained with correctness, which might serve to settle the general principles appli-cable to the subject. To assist in forming such a collection, the following remarks are put upon paper, by an individual who has given much attention to the use of the anthracite, dure last four years. It is quite probable, that similar observations may have been made by , but as the results were new to himself, and to almost all with whom he has conversed, aclined to believe that, if known, they have not received the attention to which they are

The first experiments were made on the fourth, fifth, and sixth, of the fourth month

The first experiments were made on the fourth, fifth, and sixth, of the fourth month (April,) 1820, and were intended to determine, whether a great draught, and a small flue, are indispensable, in order to burn the coal with ease, and to procure the quantity of heat required for ordinary purposes, and were made in the following manner.

A common cast iron Liverpool grate, was placed in a large open wash-house chimney, and theing merely supported upright, by means of dry bricks, the flue was left to its ordinary size as when used with a large wood fire. The fire chamber of the grate, was entirely of iron and not lined with brick, or any other substance. A fire was first kindled with awaters coal, as being the cancest to ignite, and was continued throughout a day.

As the following day, a fire was made of Schuvikil coal, and on the third day of the Lee

On the following day, a fire was made of Schuyikill coal, and on the third day, of the Le On the following day, a fire was made of Schuyikill coal, and on the third day, of the Legigh. In each case, the fire was as good as those made of the same kinds of coal in other grates, and required about the same attention to keep up the combustion; the Swatara coal, requiring the smallest quantity of charcoal to kindle it, and the Lehigh, the largest whilst a much greater proportion of the former was bright and glowing than of the latter. The Schuyi-kill coal appeared to be at a medium between the two in these respects.

Another trial was made by placing several iron bars upon the and-irons, in an open Frankling out a heat quite equal to that from wood.

From these results, it seems that a small flue, and a great draught, are not indispensable, as the received of the day of the servers of making a coal line of anthrecite. The latter it is to a core investigation.

From these results, it seems that a small flue, and a great draught, are not indispensable, for the purpose of making a good lire of anthracite. The latter, it is true, is of some importance in kinding the fire, but if a blower be used, the draught will be greater, and the fire be more quickly kindled, with a wide flue, than with a narrow one. The common objections to a fire of antoracite, now that the difficulty of kindling is surmounted, are, that it throws more dust into the room than wood does, and imparts an impleasant dryness to the sir. These objections are certainly in many cases well founded, and their removal is of importance to persons of delicate constitutions, and to those who are studious of neatness in their parlour arrangements. That they generally, if not always, proceed from having the flue too much contracted, and the grate too much projected into the room, there can be no doubt. By an increase in the size of the flue, and by placing the grate more backward in the chimney, the objections here referred to, may be entirely obvisited; but, in that case, it may be needful to increase the size of the grate, so as to produce an increased quantity of heat, as a portion of its erease the size of the grate, so as to produce an increased quantity of heat, as a portion of its crease the size of the grate, so as to produce an increased quantity of heat, as a portion of ust necessarily escape, by an enlargement of the flue. A parlour grate, erected in conform to these views, is found to answer perfectly well.

The next experiment, was made in order to determine whether the common culinary opera

tions of a family could be carried on as conveniently with cost as with wood. For this pu tions of a tainity could be carried on as conveniently with coal as with wood. For this purpose the first mentioned grate was removed, and placed in a common kitchen chimney, with a wide flue, and open front, and all the usual processes of family cooking, Se, and found to answer in the most satisfactory manner. The use of this grate was continued for some weeks, until the plan of another was fully decided upon, embracing alterations calculated to obviate some small inconveniences. This grate having been permanently erected in the place of the former, it has been used daily with the anthracite coal, during the last four months, for all the kitchen purposes of a small family, (except baking of bread, which has not been tried,) and at as complete in all respects, as the common wood fire. In some points it is in fac with much less labour, and the steam and other exhalations being carried off by the opposite the comforts of the kitchen, are in no way diminished, but, on the contrary, increased, by an entire exemption from the too common analysance of smoke.

The following is a plan, and description, of the kitchen grate, thus put into use.

A. Pront view of the chimney-place, grate, crane, &c.

B. The side flue, to assist the draught.

Poker, about three feet in length.

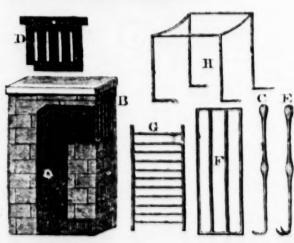
A cast iron plate, used to partition off a part of the grate, so as to make a small fire.

Hooks, for lifting and drawing out the moveable bottom of the grate.

Count iron to be placed above the fire for pots, &c. to stand upon.

Bottom of the grate, made moveable. Stand, for the un roaster.

The imministrated with the property of 整门工业公司。0世年 SHELD TO SHE ELEVIT TREESE



The fire-place is three feet ten inches high, and three feet ten inches wide.

The grate is one foot six inches wide, nine inches deep, and the bottom fourteen inches above the hearth; the bars are three quarters of an inch in thickness, and the space between them, an inch and a half; the bottom bars, are an inch thick, and an inch apart. The front them, an inch and a half; the bottom bars, are an inch thick, and an inch apart to be on a level. of sq tare won, and the upper one is unoveable, and falls forward, so as to be on a level und, forming a convenient situation for a toaster, or other article, to be placed be

The side platforms, are two fret one inch high, containing the side flues, which are two and a half inches, by four inches, covered at top by a scap stone slab.

The main flue is five inches and a half wide, and runs all across the chimney.

The guard iron, is one fout ten inches long, and nife inches wide, with bars, half an inch

ware, and two inches asunder.

The deviding true D, corresponds with the dimensions of the grate.

ly, but by extending its dimensis, accommo-dation may be had for the larest establish-ments. A second crane may be ided, and the depth towards the back of thebianney, indepth towards the back of theisinney, in-creased, without injury to the fier arrange-ments. The usual operations of oiling, roast-ing, and broiling, in a proper ste of the fire, may be pessonned with the restest case; and after being accustomed the use of it, there is little doubt, but our caks would, in general, prefer the coal fire, the wood.

The kitchen fire, referred t has always have being the coal fire the wood.

been kindled without a blowe merely by using dry bark, which, on expernee, is found to be extremely well suited forthe purpose, and in case of the fire sinking, bow what may be required for any particulariperation, it may be revived, by adding a w pieces of wood or hark. But a blower m often be a convenience, and may be madewith a com-mon sheet of iron, adapted to clie the chim-

nes from the grate, upwards.

It has been found by experiese, that the softer kinds of coal, are the bit for small fires, and for cooking in generals they burn more freely than the other kins. With all to have sprovided a supply office on the other cone or the other of these, shapes at the other of the other of these, shapes at the other of the other other of the other of wood, cedar, or chips, are of lite, or no use, to kindle the coal.

There is an advantage in keepig coals upon a flooring of boards or bricks as to prevent their being mixed with eth, a very small quantity of which, will injue the fire and coal loaded by hand, is prierable for grates, to that moved with the sheel, as the ne stuff, is also injurious to agrate fire, iough it may be advantageous used in a

close stove.

Both perfour and kitchen grats, upon the plans abovementioned, have beenfound to an swer so fully, that the writer of hese notes has made no provision for a wed fire in his

11 Mo. 1, 1826.

It was made by Stephen P. Meris, corner of Third and Walnut streets, an put up by Raper Smith, Arch, near Fifth stret.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING NAME IMPORTANT HISTORICAL AND PHLOLO GICAL DISCOVERY. To PETER DUPONCEAU, Esq.

I have the pleasure to announce arl communicate to you, that during the cours of my present researches into the history o Ameica, I have been successful in discovering the existence of several ancient Alphbetical Glyphic Inscriptions, belonging to thi conti-

nent.

The wonderful discoveries lately sade in Surope by Champollin and others, relting to

nounce to you, and to the frien is of historical knowledge, this additional discovery, stating also how I was led to the result, but leaving for future communications, the numerous de

tails which are involved therein.

The characters of Orocus are totally differ ent from any other we are acquained with, since they are formed by many gurvilinear figures, compactly connected or binded to-gether, and forming square groups in vertical

Comparing them with the Chinge characters, that are groups of plain rectlinear ele-ments; or the Persian, that form flows of ar-row lines; or the Egyptian, that seem rews of distinct figures, &c. I found unity of purpose, but no identity nor similarity of execu-

us by Gramay, Purchas, Gebelin, &c. Phis Alphabet (one of the most ancien, since it may have been that of the Atlantes or Getulans, the ancestors of the ac and Serbers) is law been enabled to furnish a part of it to quite symbolical, like the Egyptian phonetic:

but they are sometimes modified or orna-mented; these ornaments and additions in-crease the difficulty of reading them, which is very great, owing to the mode of ascer-taining the succession of the letters in the groups -- however, the main lettes are geneally larger, and succeed each other from ght to left. Appearances of syllabic com-mations are often evident, and mambers are perspicaously delineated by long ellipsoids marking 10 with little balls for unities, stand-

These Oroson characters, are totally different from the Azteca or Mexical paintings, which are true symbols, and also from every

Erro, Baike XIII, Paredie, Pat-an, Ann quire, or will soon want, letter saving and treating-saving machines, if your Presidents, and philological researches: The Empire of Orogon in central America, founded on the river Tulija, by the Dinasty of Voyan, who perhaps were the Natros (Neptunes) of North Africa and South Europe, and a branch of Atlantes or Metulians or Autololes, will become interesting to study. The statues of Orogon, represent a peculiar recommendation of the American Monthly Margaine.

This grate' is of a size stifted a small fami-ty, but by extending its dimensia, accommo-ation may be had for the larst establish-sents. A second of ane may be feel, and the hircas, Chilians, Apalachians, Haytians, May-

ans, Utatians and Otolans.
C. S. RAFINESQUE. 1st. January, 1827.

Laturday Evening Bost. \$2 PER ANNUM-in advance.

All subscriptions if not paid within the yest, will charged E3-and E1 25 for in months. The Anniversary of the Eighth of January, 1815, the day so fortunate to the American arms, in the late war with Great Britain, was celebrated in this city, and in Washington, by a Public Dinner, which was numerously by a Public Dinner, which was numerously and very respectably attended, and in variou other parts of the United States.

Our Governor by issuing new con to all the county officers, instead of continu-ing them by proclamation, will call into the State Treasury, a sum exceeding \$2000: As

On Tuesday evening, a young man three his hand through the bulk window of Mr. Le Huray's watch-store, in north 2d street, and seized a number of watches, with which he attempted to make his escape—leading the cry of 'stop thief.' A young man who attempted to seize him was stabbed in his eye everal others received severe wounds be fore the youth was secured. The wat were recovered and the thief committed.

> COMMUNICATION FREE DISCUSSION.

Societies established for the purpose of promoting useful knowledge are becoming more numerous, and it is believed their good effects are felt and acknowledged by many There is an Institution of this kind establish ed in Zane street, on the most liberal princi ples. The subjects for discussion are reli gious and moral; and no Test is required from those who wish to become members.— It is only necessary that a candidate be a man of good moral character, that he be recom-mended by a member of the society, and that pay 25 cents, as an initiation fee. The bject before the society is on CAPITAL PUS IMPLET; which was commenced on Wednesday evening last, at the Phenix Hall, Zane street. It will probably be resumed a few successive Wednesday evenings.

Strangers may be admitted three times, be-

fore they become members. Ladies are invi-ted to attend gratuitously at all times.

The wonderful discoveries lately sade in Kurope by Champolin and others, reling to the Alphabetical Inscriptions of Egpt and Persia, have led to important results. Your actual attempts to reduce the Chinoc clare received the modes of expressing actual strength to reduce the Chinoc clare received the modes of expressing and communicating ideas.

My late discovery will form another link in the chain of philological investigatie, and become a very important auxiliary inser historical researches. I allude principally to the inscriptions on the ruins of the ancient city of Grout w. near Palenger, in China, one of the principal strength of the public Hotels, act all

STATE LEGISLATURES.

On Saturday, in the House of Representa-tives of this state, Mr. P. Stephens submitted a resolution to the house, proposing the re-moval of the seat of government from Harris-burg to Northumberland, which was laid on the table. It was called up on Monday, and referred to a committee. Both branches of referred to a committee. Both branches of the legislature adjourned on Monday, to cele-brate the eight of January. The Legislature of Delaware is in session

The House of representatives were organized on the 2d. Archibald Hamilton being chosen Speaker. The Senate formed a quorum on the afternoon of the day following, and H. Whitely was chosen Speaker.

The Legislature of New-York assembled on the 2d inst. The Lieutenant Governor (Tallmann) took the Chair of the Schate, and Searching throughous manufacty, bund none clent Alphabet for this similarity, bund none that offered the curvilinear elements of the Crokew characters, except the Om Lybras, or primitive Alphabet of North Africa, given on the Gramay, Purchas, Gebelin, &c. This make Gramay, Purchas, Gebelin, since it Message is a voluminous despatch, of much message is a voluminous despatch, of much message is a voluminous despatch, of the desired message is a voluminous despatch, of much message is a voluminous despatch of it to

orarse delineations of the est, the cye, the mose, the tongue and the hand. His in this philosophical Alphabet, that I found the elements of the Oroncus characters and inscriptions. But the letters instead of heing rows, form compact groups, each grow being a word, or short sentence.

All the Lybian letters or symbosium found, but they are sometimes modified or ornamented: these ornaments and additions increase the difficulty of reading them, which crease the difficulty of reading them. ed into the senate to dismiss Mr. Fulton, the engineer, has been laid on the table for the remainder of the session, by a large majority.

The Message of Governor Ray, of Indiana delivered on the 8th ult. to the Legislature of that state, occupies thirteen columns of the Indiana Recorder, a paper nearly as large a

The Message of Governor Lincoln, of Mas sachusetts, trans. etted on the 3d ult. is not so long, though copious enough. It is called, in the Salem papers, "a business-like, common sense document."

of Atlantes or Hetunans or Annables of come interesting to study. The statues of Orostus, represent a peculiar race of men with large aquidue noses, thick lips, and conical heads, and appear different from most of the charged in an unqualified manner with having the actual American tabes. They were one of "decamped and left the contributors to the heach, and appear different from most of the actual American tribes. They were one of the numerous colonies established in American in ancient times, and who brought with them in the civilization, language, arts, sciences, &c. of primitive antiquity. Whence the triking analogies detected between the section times, section that the pay of all of them along the section of the reader, it is blended with the story of primitive antiquity. Whence the triking distressed female of talent, who, it is stated, analogies detected between the section times.

without receiving the promised compensa-tion." Could so serious a charge as this be confined to the limits of our city, where the character of Dr. M'Henry is well known, it would be unnecessary to reply to it, but as the calumny has been widely circulated, com-mon justice requires that the cruel and errostatement be rectified, which can b

done in a few words.

Dr. M'Henry was the editor, and not the proprietor of the Magazine, as appears upon the face of every number, where the proprietor's name is also to be found. He was in no me is deed of every fluid to the found. He was in no manner responsible for the pecuniary concerns of the Magazine, but received a stipulated compensation for his services as Editor. Thus much appears upon the face of the work, and clearly shows that he was in no manner bound to compensate contributors to the work. As to the charge of having decamped, Dr. M'Henry was in England a few months on business, but his family remained here, engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits, in which he embarked several years ago, when he came to reside in this city, and has firmly established a character, the very opposite of that pourtrayed in the Statesman.

! Where we disposed to say a word, we could tel in what instance, and where this vite and ungallant charge, would be properly applied-but not against Dr. M'Henry ; for him we have the highest personal respect-Ed.]

AUCTION DUTIES.

The sum of \$42,837 12-100 was paid into the State Treasury, for the quarter embra

vember, to wit:	October and	
Benjamin Tevis,	\$9,860	59
John F. Lewis,	6,975	88
John Jennings,	5,418	25
Mahlon Gillingham,	5,181	73
Joshua Lippincutt,	4,214	31
Tobias Wagner,	4,115	12
Peter Graham,	2,182	07
Michael Nisbet,	1,902	93
Henry Bowen,	1,458	58
Moses Thomas,	1,129	60
T. B. Freeman,	308	96
	440.000	

An increase on the preceding quarter of

SLAVERY.—A letter has been received at Plymouth, Eng. from an officer of his majesty's ship Aurors, Captain Austen, giving an account of the capture of a Spanish slave schooner, under Dutch colors, attended with horrible circumstances. It appears that two officers, with a hour's crew were sent on officers, with a boat's crew, were sent on board of the vessel to examine her papers. The captain represented her as a Dutch schooner, laden with sugar and after search-ing a considerable time nothing to the contrary was discovered. Something, however, having occurred to raise their suspicions, one of the officers descended into the hole, and, after some search, accidently perceived the leg of a black man under a curtain, and on pulling aside the curtain, more than 240 slaves were found in a state of dreadful starvation! They had been at sea from the coast of Guinea, 47 days; and 60, out of the 200 and odd had died on the passage, together with three others the day after the capture. Only one days provision was left in the schooner; and, on throwing a ham amongst them, they fought for it like hungry dogs.

Mr. Fulton, whilom in the service of North Carolina as Civil Engineer, made a long report to the legislature of Georgia at the commencement of its present session. This report was highly bepraised, but unfortunately for Mr. Fulton's fame, some mischievous for the comment of t log Mr. Fulton's fame, some mischievous former own all borrowed! and in the last Georgia Statesman me has published in one column the original text, and in a parallel column Mr. Fulton's copy, which shows him to be, at least, a faithful copyist. The writer then adds, that "if the curious reader he nation! curious reader be patient enough to pursue the comparison further, he may find the residue of Mr. Fulon's Report in the sixth volume of Rees' Cyclopedia, under the article

The population of Canada is rapidly increasing both by emigration and by natural increase.—That of Lower Canada, according to the official returns made last winter, was 420,679.—The number of settlers who have arrived at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland, within the last eight years, is a little short of 80,000, of whom it is computed that about a third have settled in Lower Canada, a third in Upper Canada, and the other third have come to the United States.

The persons who broke from Bridewell Prion, New York, about a week ago, were Smith and Roberts. Their escape was most extraor-dinary. Being known as old offenders and prison breakers, they were ironed and shackhave been enabled to furnish a part of it to quite symbolical, like the Egyptian phonetic: it has 16 letters only—5 are vowes, each being the first letter of the five sensis; and 11 consonants, being the first letter of the five sensis; and 11 consonants, being the first letter of the five sensis; and 11 consonants, being the first letter of the five sensis; and 11 consonants, being the first letter of the five sensis; and 11 consonants, being the first letter of the five sensis; and 11 consonants, being the first letter of the five sensis; and 11 consonants, being the first letter of the five sensis; and 11 consonants are increased to 16, giving 21 letters altogether. In the complex Alphabet every letter is a symbol thus the 5 vowels A. E. I. O. U. are represented by coarse delineations of the exp, the cye, the losse, the tongue and the hand. Fits in this of North Carolina; John Haywood, public consecutions of the exp, the cye, the losse, the tongue and the hand. Fits in this of North Carolina; John Haywood, public reasurer; William Hill, Secretary of State; bose through all, gained the outside, key were ironed and shacked with the ribbons, otherwise called ox lians half an inch thick, connected with the ribbons, otherwise called ox shared with the ribbons, otherwise called ox shared with the ribbons, otherwise called ox lians half an inch thick, connected with a roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are roon cased with iron, the windows of which are r broke through all, gained the outside, let themselves down 20 feet by their blankets, and escaped. If caught again, they may ex-pect not only ribbons, but corselets, amulets, bracelets, and the other decorations to which the greatest rogues are entitled.

> The following statement, extracted from an official paper from the General Post Office, exhibits the nett amount of Postage which accrued in each State and Territo for the year which ended on the 31st of March,

New York,	\$£12,536 15
Maine,	22,916 07
Vermont,	12,305 31
New Hampshire,	11,827 78
Massachusetts,	92,428 93
Rhode Island,	12,662 90
Connecticut,	27,640 71
New Jersey,	15,584 05
Delaware,	4,690 93
Maryland,	56,046 13
Pennsylvania,	118,066 38
Ohio,	27,479 92
Michigan Territory,	1,732 51
Virginia,	67,294 81
North Carolina,	24,505 08
South Carolina,	44,763 65
Kentucky,	23,111 64
Georgia,	39,428 23
Louiscans,	27,477 36
Illinois,	2,446 64
Tennessee,	16,112 07
Alubama,	18,092 58
Indiana,	4,996 23
Missouri,	5,288 65
Arkansas Territory,	785 65
Florida Territory,	1,579 09
District of Columbia,	11,518 44
Mississippi,	9,574 97

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the late arrivals at New-York we have English dates of the 27th Dec. The parliament assembled on the 21st. A semblage convened to hear the Kin ing speech, descriptions of which are open-ing speech, descriptions of which are open-ed at great length in the British Journal. They say the railing round the throne was removed, and the throne itself brought for-ward, so that upon the whole the House ward, so that upon the whole the House ex-hibited a display of magnificence and spla-dour commensurate with the greatness of the British Empire. At one o'clock the Los Chancellor entered the House, accompand by the Earl of Liverpool and the Members of the Privy Council. Among the ladies presse was Mrs. Coutts, who was dressed in a blad velvet pelisse, with a rich ermine tipper thrown over a lace scarf, a diamond neckless velvet pelisse, with a rich ermine tippe thrown over a lace scarf, a diamond neckes and head-dress, with a profusion of feather and other splendid ornaments. Soon size one o'clock the Judges' entered and took their seats upon the Woolsack. The Dais of Clarence and Glocester, and a great stion of the Peers of the United Kingdas, a rived in quick succession, and amongst the who, by courtesy, were admitted to the best of the House, was the Prince Penhazy, and others of the Foreign Ambansian. The firing of the Park guns announced the House at two minutes to two o'clock precisely, preceded by the officers of the Househit His Majesty took his seat on the right has by the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Graves, on the left by the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Antsea, &c. The Commons were then summed to attend at the bar of the House. The Members of the House of Commons estered, preceded by the Usher of the Bust Mod, and the Speaker in his full robes. In House the Newsyner the Kiewers the Kiewers of the House of the Bust Mod, and the Speaker in his full robes. Hod, and the Speaker in his full robes for the speaker had reached the Bar of thouse, however, the King commenced to speech, which we do not deem of important to insert here. It occupied does seven minutes in the delivery, and at his clusion, his majesty left the throne and clusion, his majesty left the throne and pa-ceeded through the painted chamber to be state carriage, from thence to St. Jame h-lace, amidst the cheers of a numerous me

The news from Greece is generally of a man favourable aspect. A great number of the is-habitants of Rumcha had rebelled against to

A letter from Mr. Orlando, one of the his Greek Deputies to a Member of Parlamenta London, dated Marseilles, October 31, state the news from Greece is favourable. The Turkish fleet was at Mytalene, the Gueland

Samos ; both inactive.

The Turkish fleet which was at sucher near Scio, had, according to a Trieste account of November 5th, sailed from Constantinople, without making any new attack. Great con-plaints are still made of the Greek pindes.

Lady Cochrane had paid a visit to Leghen, ind was received by the Greek residents will redent demonstrations of ardent demonstrations of joy. After a destay, her ladyship set out for Pisa, escortes 500 Gracks on horseback, wearing theirs

The artisans in Lancashire and Yorkie are in a deplorable state. Many fastia once in the enjoyment of many comfort, a now unable by the most arduous labor, to

now unable by the most arduous labous, a procure the common necessaries of life.

A Glasgow paper says, "the poor labous people, are now obliged to wash their close without soap, go to bed without a candle, in to live on oatmeal, potatoes, and fish, a such other articles as are the produce of a district in which they reside.

districts in which they reside.

Petitions are pouring in from all quantities of England against the Corn Laws. Its ters intend to present the views of the gramment upon this subject immediately after

Experiments have been succes in England for obtaining the from Pat the light than coal gas, it contains so and requires no purification; a piece of with paper may be held over the flame, without being in the least sullied, and it is period

free from offensive smell.

The arrival of Lord Beresford at Line, excited a great sensation among the interants, who expressed great joy on the conion. His reception at court was very fatter ng, and great benefit was expected from is

A body of Portuguese emigrants haveness tered Portugal with the intention of subver-ing the charter of that kingdom. It produced a great sensation at Paris.

The state of Spain is sad in the extres The invasion of Portugal by the Portugaes emigrants is said to have been urged on by the Court of Spain.

On the 9th July a fire broke out in Bataria.

which destroyed 180 houses, and properly a considerable amount.

Count Beningsen, celebrated in the war be

tween Russia and France, died at his sea s Benteln, in the 82d year of his age.

The Calcutta Government Gazette coming an account of the British agent at the British agent at the British agent taking possession of the seep acquired territory in Burmah, which was presented to the seep acquired territory in Burmah, which was pre

Mr. B. G. Wakefield, one of the sound of the day, attracted much curiosity at the clessield, where he was on a visit. One occasion a very droll scene presented a self. A person came running into a barber's shop with information that Mr. Wales. barber's shop with information that Mr. Walefield was walking in the next street, so greaws the desire of a person who was user the hands of the tonsor, to see the woulded man, that he actually left the shop with cluth over his shoulder and his chin covers with soap, followed, as Lest they could as by all the other inmates.

A project is on foot for erecting a new jest bridge across the Thames, from Lambeth with Horse-ferry road, the whole expensed.

the Horse-ferry road, the whole expension which is calculated at only 163,500 pound. The parish clerk at Winkleigh, has a

The parish clerk at Winkleigh, man of one guinca per annum, for the brinding with church clock daily, and it has been as culated, that to earn this sum he has to trail a hundred and two miles, and ascend as descend 29,000 steps, and haul up 18 tons weight \$600 yards.

On the 18th Nov. a grand dinner was given to Sir Walter Scott, at the Admiralty, London—present the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Secretary Canning, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Huskisson, &c.—No politician of them might have envied Sr Walter. After all his political consequence and exalizion, Mr. Jefferson took more interest, and found mer delight, in his University, than in any thing else. So tiumphs literature. Campbell, the poet, has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. The Glasgow Christon. University of Glasgow. The Glasgow Chev

Never was there such a contested eletion within the walls of our ancient usivity. Never was genius so eminently such ful against power, wealth, influence, internal political party."

We have been favoured by a friend, asys We have been favoured by a friend, and Boston journal, with the perual of an interesting letter, dated Braker, 25th Oxide, 1826, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"At Vienna I saw the Imperial family at the Opera; and among them the Empire Mar a Louise, and her son, the young Napo

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it is not gethore with a though supplied, the necessiphents of arcise such as to make subsistant when the lizing har To thoogy, but hease of archaracter which has thereby produced in the obvious the

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chanics P. Ju Frankl loaned illustra Journa 18 prot try, sh mecha forms

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more than two hours, retracing in my mind the eventful life of his sire, to whom he has a the eventual new limits of the general turn of the head, the forehead, the eyes, and the superior part of the nose, are all his. There is a great of expression in the boy's features, he was deeply interested by the pary, and court as that to which he is attached, made no attempt to conceal his emotions: his mother repeatedly checked him, but to little purpose. He is a kind of spoiled child of his grand-father. It was the first time that the Emperor and his It was the first time that the Emperor and nis spouse had come to the Theatre, since his last sickness. He was enthusiastically re-ceived by the people, and returned the ex-pressions of their loyalty by the most cordial manufestations of his pleasure in again being

Annual Statement of the NORTHERN DISPENSARY, for 1826.

Twelve hundred and seventy-five Patients have been under the care of this Dispensary, from January 1, to December 31, 1826, inclusive, to wit:

Kemaining from last year,

11

Admitted since that time,

1264 Of whom the number recovered is 1200 Died, Econoved and Irregular, Remaining under care, Receipts and disbursements have been as follow RECEIPTS.

Annual Contributions, laterest on United States Loan, Date on Kensington Loan, Income of Wills's Legacy, Balance due Treasurer,

EXPENDITURES. Medicine, Apothecary's Salary, Bleeding, Leeching and Cupping, Cash paid for Surgical Instruments, Printing, Collector's Commissions, Library Department, Furniture, 6 40 17 09

The Managers of the Northern Dispensary in submitting the present Annual Report to the friends of humanity in the City of Philadelphia, and particularly, in the Northern Liberties, would call their attention to the important advantages resulting to the deserving poor of the community from such charity. No one vice may be said to be insterred by this Institution—for unlike many Charitable Associations, it is not generally productive of idle dependence, in those who feel its benefits.

Although meetical attendance and medicines are singuled, yet such articles as are commonly called

those who fed its benefits.

Although medical attendance and medicines are supplied, yet such articles as are cowmonly called the necessaries of life, are never provided. The recipicate of our charity are therefore induced to exercise such Economy, while favoured with health, as to make all the provision in their power for the subsistance of themselves or families, against a time when they may be unitted for exertion by the paralizing hand of disease.

To those who enjoy the advantages of competency, but have not experienced exemption from disease of any kind; more especially, of the obstinate character of the intermittent and Hemittent Fevers, which have for several years prevailed, and have thereby practically known the cost of medicines and medical attendance, we need hardly attempt to prove the obvious necessity for Institutions, which shall gratuitondy supply the poor, with the essential means for procuring a restoration of health. We have above submitted a statement of the number of patients attended by our physicians during the year, and their faithfulness proved, by the result of their practice.

We have also given a statement of the receipts and

year, and norr immunes proven, by the recent of their practice.

We have also given a statement of the receipts and expenses, which we trust will act as a powerful in-ducement on the minds of true Philanthropists, to keep our Institution in remembrance, and according to their shillty, to minister relief to our suffering fel-

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We offer our heartfelt acknowledgements to those from whom the Institution has received aid, and hope that their example may be followed by many others; for without wishing to appear importunate, we must declare that our continued efficient operations depends on the sustaining support of a generous public.

The hastitution has experienced great loss by the cleath of its venerable, and zealous friend, Dr. Sanuel Powell, Guiffelt, whose memory will have the Dr. Sanuel Powell, Guiffelt, whose memory will

established hat year has proved serviceable to our Physicians—and request a continuance of contributions from the Editors of Periodical Medical Work Contributions, Donations and Legacies will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, John C. Browne, No. 334 North Front-street, at the Dispenser, No. 378 North Front-street, or by either of the Manurer. y order, GEORGE BOYD, President.

EDWIN P. ATLES, Secretary pro ten

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1827.

TO BEARING AND COMBESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of favours from the "Boston Bard," "Privado," R." "Eliza," "A. Z.," "Peter Single," "Obadiah Shameface," &c. &c. We shall comply with the wishes of "M * * * ."

What is a survey of the Juniata route, from the month of the Kiskeminetas, by Candon, "State Peter Single," "Obadiah Shameface," &c. &c. We shall comply with the wishes of "M * * * ."

We have no connexton with the concerns of by Mr. Bennett, of Luzerne county, under the immethe "Album." The friend at P—, who has requested us to discontinue sending that publication had better leave his directions where they will meet with more attention than from us. We would not disablige our friend in this case, vere we not actuated thereto by whole-

We are about to print in a neat duodecimo form of upwards of 120 pages, the metrical compositions of our highly-gifted female cor-respondent "ELLEN." We impart this timely notice of our intention that the feelings and favourable disposition of the Ladies may be early enlisted in behalf of so praiseworthy an object. It is for a deserving Female we ask nor shall we solicit in vain-the same liberality that has prompted the Ladies to enourage and promote the undertakings of individuals more forward to seek public favour, will also induce them, we trust, to cherish the Literary talents of an individual of their own sex.

The work will be put to press as soon as 500 names are obtained-price 75 cents, handsomely bound. Subscription papers will be put into the hands of the principal booksellers a a few days.

To-day we publish an article of considerable interest relative to the uses of ANTHRAthe. It is copied from that invaluable work, "The Frinklin Journal, and American Mechanics' Magazine." The Editor, Dr. Tuosas P. Junes, Professor of Mechanics in the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, politely loaned us a wood engraving satisfactorily illustrative of the subject. The Franklin Journal, as it is particularly designed for the aprovement of the useful arts in this coun try, should be in the hands of every young mechanist, for at the end of each volume it forms a complete Mechanical Library treat-

I had my eye fixed upon the latter for | \$5 per annum. Each No. contains 72 pages, | to accommodate the cirlena of Pittsburgh. closely printed, embellished with wood cuts who were extremely solicitous to have the and copper plate engravings.

> We have seen the proposals for a weekly Literary journal, to be published in this city under the editorial control of Dr. J. M'Hax av. We wish it success most cordially. We have the pleasure to be personally acquainted with the Literary qualifications of one of the projectors of this new work, and we are satisfied that it promises to be deserving the unlimited patronage of the public. We shall insert next week the prospectus at length.

Our readers will forgive us the frequent exhortation wherein we indulg a in behalf of suffering indigence at this evason of inclemency and increased expences, for really our hearts are full; our sympathy is excited to pain fulness, in observing so much suffering and distress, even within this far-famed city of benevolence and plenty; and by persons too, in many instances, of no ordinary merit, brought low, alas! by the stroke of misfor tune, and unable, from their wounds, to re

cheer up his depressed spirit, while, dead to comfort, through the intensity of his grief, groans of anguish break forth from his bursting bosom, responded to by the rending sobs of surrounding innocents, who cling upon their parent, through excess of affection, mingled with sensations of correspondent

Oh! ye affluent! in possession of every delight! with large supplies of this world's goods: houses stored, and coffers still overflowing, Oh! seize the golden opportunity afforded you in scenes like this, of amplify ing your joy! of procuring to yourselves additional felicity! of augmenting your luxuries by the ennobling luxury of doing good ! Cease to act on the pusilanimous principle of selfish gratification; let your vehicles of case and elegance convey you rather to the poor man's hovel than to the ball-room or the theatre and into the palsied hand of suffering decrepi tude, rather than into that of the stage play er, or the dancing master, let your benefac tion descend : so shall your own heart not condemn you, and you will happily become the recipients of his blessings, who, but for your bounty, had most probably perished.

Abstract of Canal Commissioners' Report. Since our last publication, the Commissioners of the Pennsylvania Caust have made their Report to the Legislature of the Common-

wealth. This report is satisfactory to the public, and gives hopes of a spirited co-operation on the part of the Legislature, with the exertions of the Commissioners and of spirited individuals. Since the commencement of their labours, the Commissioners have survey ed five different routes, with a view to a perfect understanding of the facilities of our state for internal improvement, and of the best lucation of that part upon the credit or success of which, future undertakings must depend. The following is a list of the routes as reported.

2d. A survey of the Allegheny river, from the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, to that of French creek, with a view to a connection with Lake Erie, by the same gentleman.

3d. A survey of the Juniata route, from the mouth

out. 3th. A survey of routes, through Cumberland and Stanklin counties, to the Potomac river, and by the lonecocheague or Monocascy and Conewago, to the toucquehanna, by John Mitchell, Esq. of Centre outly.

These routes do not include all the surveys ontemplated by the act of the Legislature that constituted the board of Commissioners. A route from Philadelph a through Lancaster and Chester County to the Susquehanna, and one to connect the line of the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with the Juniata were omitted to give more time, and greater funds to those portions of the survey that required more immediate attention, as being primary objects without which the others

would not be required. It was thought advisable to commence the work at or near Harrisburg, at the termination of the Union Canal, previously to which it was determined to fix on the general dimensions of the work, which, after much deliberation were settled as follows:

Width at the water line, 40 feet. Width at the bottom, 28 Depth.

The dimensions were a little varied at the ection from Harrisburgh to the mouth of the Juniata-being three feet wide at the top and bottom, with six inches depth, and one nch and a half descent in a mile:

The cost of this division or scheme was es- ourselves. imated by Mr. Strickland at \$405,511-but contractors appeared who took its several earts at an aggregate of much less, but these contracts have proved ruinous to some of the persons engaged, thus justifying the opinion

of Mr. Strickland. No little difficulty occurred in the board to decide upon the proper location of the western section of the canal, commencing at the Kiskeminetas, and proceeding along the banks ing on various subjects connected with the of the Allegheny to Pittsburgh. An Engineer different professions. It is published month- of great science was employed in the survey of ly by Judah Dobson, 108 Chesnut street, at the eastern side of the Allegheny, with a view

canal terminated on their side of the river .-It was found that the cast of bringing the canal from the proposed point to Pittsburgh by an eastern route would very far exceed that of a western route-vet the claims of Pittsburgh to the immediate advantages of the canal appear very strong, and it is under stood that the canal is to cross the Alleghens by an aqueduct near the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, descend the western shore of the Alleghany, and again cross towards the city by another aqueduct-though, such location adding greatly to the cost, is to be considered as subject to the revision of the legislature. We subjoin an extract from the report showing the difference in the estimated

ducts, tuvere, and small aque-ducts, 50,044 21 For the large feeder squeduct over the Allegheny, 70,000 00 For bridges, 5,045 (a.

If the canst shall hereafter cross the Allegheny, gain their wonted energies: or more probably, perhaps, through the decayed vigour of advanced life.

How painful to a feeling heart is the mere sight of such an object: the sight of decrepid old age labouring under the privations of poverty, in connection with corporcal airments; particularly when better days have been seen by the sufferer, when the individual has tasted the sweets of competence, perhaps affluence; and now, oh! biffer reverse, has not even wherewith to ward off the pangs of absolute want and its consequent bitter suffering.

Or perhaps, the object of our sympathy is a necessitous father, surrounded by a starving family, his sorrowing spouse striving to cheer up his depressed spirit, while, dead to If the canal shall hereafter cross the

The difference in the cost between thes two routes is certainly very great, yet, it must be recollected, that much is due to the capi tal of the west; her growing importance, and her past zeal in the cause of internal improvement, entitles her opinion to much weight i the councils of the state, and renders it proper that her convenience should be consulted even at the risk of much pecuniary secrifice. In addition to the two sections of the canal at the eastern and western extremi ties,-attention has been given to the con struction of a navigable feeder from French Creek in Crawford County, to the summi evel at the Conneaut Lake; a survey has een made of this line by Major Douglass.

We trust, as friends of internal improve nent, that the Legislature of the state, will ake the earliest means to encourage the labours of the Commissioners and to give renewed vigour to the exertions of those wh re engaged upon the different sectionspublic opinion has been too desidedly expressed upon this subject to be mistaken; and we trust the time is now not far distant, when like New York, our State may hear from its Chief Magistrate an annual statement of the amount of canal tolls-and see that they are fast expunging the amount of cost, and essentially dissimilation, the general and particular tax bill of the state.

Were it not that the performance would be entirely superfluous, his character as a Bard being now so indisputably established, we night indulge ourselves once again, in exhibiting to our readers, some additional evider ces of the poetic genius of the BOSTON BARD. We might exemplify to our patrons this honourable distinction in him by an am plified republication of his beautiful effusions already existing in almost every periodical journal on this continent, and even in many of European locality : we might, in this way, we observe, demonstrate his superior genius, and, by the same act, discover to an enlight ened community, the high claims he has open our benevolence-claims growing out of serrices actually performed to our benefit, for which, notwithstanding, he has never been dequately remunerated.

But waving this ungracious plea, however equitably founded, we would present this admired labourer in the vineyard of pathetic

less, except, as provided for by the hand of charity, and equally destitute of commiscrating kinsfolk, and pecuniary resources; his appearance until about forty-eight hours be-present unprovided predicament is peculiarly forlorn and appalling, and forms, undoubted.

A bill has been brought into the Legisla-

appearance units associated his life. One at terminated his life. One at the opera at the King's Theorem are Madaine Parts, and Madeimonatelle Garctin and uncertainty.

We have been induced to these commiserating remarks, in consequence of a communication from the Boston Bard, who, being now engaged in preparing another volume of his muse for publication, under the impressive title of "The Eleventh Hour, by a Consumptive," has forwarded to us a subscription paper in furtherance of his design; and, from the sympathy impressing our feelings in his behalf, we cannot forbear to invite a humans the life with the sympathy impressing our feelings in his behalf, we cannot forbear to invite a humans public to call and promote both their own enjoyment and his benefit by contributing their signatures to the work.

The subjoined article relating to the same individual, is so pertinently applicable to the end we have in view in these observations, the end we have in view in these observations, the subjoined at these observations, the proposition of the feet of the presented the feet of septembers.

EGNIGREES.

John Bolls, were brought into the Legisla. Another seems of the legislation of a few opera derive for the sea on Sale in the state of the same of a railway from Albany to a sorvey made in Massachusetts, and that of a deutile railway at one million. The Nashville Wing of the 2d old, says the stage can silice, seeming another volume of a deutile railway at one million. The Nashville Wing of the 2d old, says sorvey made in the

that, although it has already appeared in this paper, we transfer it again into our columns, as superceding any additional remarks by

ODE.

When Freedom needs the battle storm. Her weary head reclined.
And round her his nages to farm, Oppression fam had winted;
Amidst the dim—beneath the cloud, tired IV askington appeared;
With daring hand railed back the shroud,
And thus the subser cheered?

Spure, spure despair! be great, he free! With giant strength arise; Stretch, stretch thy panons Liberty, Tay than plant in the skies! Clothe, clothe thyself in glory's robe, Let sters thy banner gem; Itals, rule the ica—posesse the globow West Vistory's diadem.

On tell the world, a world is been, Another set garpe light; Another san illumin the morn, Another star the night;

Another that the night;
Be just, be brave!—and let thy name
Membergh Celumbia be;
Wenr, was the taken awath of fame,
The wrenth of Liberty!

He said-supt he, the stars of night Fouth to her hanner flew; And niorn with hencil dipt in light, The blushes on it drew; Columbia's chieffins select the prize, All ghoriously unfaried: Sourset with it to his native shies, And would it o'er the world.

savs, "There is not, at this day, a single wool-len establishment in New England in full ope-

On the 21st ult, five Indian females were drowned in the St. Lawrence, near Lachino, by the npsetting of a canne.

Four of the five negroes who were con-

Four of the five negroes who were condemned at Hardinsburg, Kentucky, for the murder of Edward Stone and others, have been executed, and one of them reprieved. David Bowen, in the town of Batavia, Gennessee county, (N. Y.), whilst in the act of beating his wife, turned upon his son, a young man about twenty-two years of age, and stabled him with a long pointed jack-knife, in the left breast just above the heart. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. The unnatural lather was committed for trial.

A letter from Knoxville, (Tenn.) 27th December, says—" We have had here a severe

ember, says "We have had never two persons consumed in the house burnt, in consequence of the rapid spreading of the flames, which it is supposed prevented their escape." A Comet has been discovered for several

poesy, him to whom we are so eminently indebted—we would bring this distinguished personage before our sympathising fellow christians, in all his present wretchedness.

Worn down by an incurable malady to the lowest state of corporeal prostration—house.

A comet has been discovered for several gased for a lew nights at the Hoston Theater, to be succeeded by Mr. Barnes.

A new piece has been broughtout in London, called the corporeal prostration—house.

A last of the name of Snively, lately died in lowest state of corporeal prostration—house.

The committee on commerce, in the Senate of the United States, to whom had been referred the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, concerning a Break water, at the mouth of the Delaware, made a report on the 3d instant, in favour of the measure district. re desired.

Deaths during the past week. Philadelphia, 42 23 65 New-York, 43 50 93 Baltimore, 19 15 34 New-York, Baltimore,

The Drama.

PRILABEL PRIA—Saturday, January 6th, Othello and Lover's Quarrels—Monday, January 6th, Virginius and The Dence is in Elim. "Virginius" and "Colonel Tamper," Mr. Comper, being the his benefit, and we understand, his just appearance in this city prior to his whiting Europe. Notwithstaming the inclemency of the weaker, it was a fashionable and well filled house, and we think would have been way was the sheet an ereched in flame,
Way was the sheet and reches are received in flame,
Way was the sheet and reches are received in the sheet of the sheet of

"that he did not possess such an estate as would quality him."

Amongst the persons at present at the Seat of thorement, is General Coffee, whose name is associated with the most during and successful exploits of the Western Militie, in the campaigns of 1812-14-15, as well against the Indians as in defence of Louisiana.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three per cent, upon the profits of the institution for the last six months.

Mr. Cornelius Coulter, Merchant, of Militon, Del. killed a few days ago, two hogs raised by himself, which were less than two years old, one of which weighed 635 libs.—the other 480—making 1215 lbs.

The Masonic Fraternity under direction of the Bast Worshipful the Grand Lodge, of South Carolina, celebrated St. John's day lay in Charleston, by a procession, and as oration in St. Michael's Church.

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However, the first instance of Madame Malebran, (the Grand Lodge, of South Carolina, celebrated St. John's day lay in Charleston, by an include of the celebrate of the continuation of the termination of the la

Proof Representative of Shakespeare's Heroes, and of both Hemspheres."

A young gentleman makes his first appearance on any stage this exeming, at the Park Theatre, in the tragedy of "Barbarossa."

Mr. Conway is engaged at the Park, and is to appear as soon as Macrondy returns from Philadelphia,

of de Correspondit we mention the attention of Astronomers to it—so says the National Intelligencer.

A lad of the name of Snively, lately died in Frankin-county, Pennsylvania, of nydrophobia. He was letten by a mad fox about any months ago, and the disease did not make its appearance until about forty-eight hours before it terminated his life.

A bill has been brought into the Legislature of Verguins, to relieve a Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes. Mr. L. is the father of the payment of taxes, and the first the Upera and the Endison in the London in Restaurance until about forty-eight hours before it terminated his life.

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aptain Thalack, aptain Blumenteld, Trap. Mr. Jefferson, jf. Chaldte, (with a song.) Mrg. J. Jefferson On Monday, WH.JAM FELL. Mr. Macrady's Fourth Night.

HANDEL SOCIETY.

MIE Members are particularly requested to attend a special Meeting of the budget, at the usual place, a Muniap reasoning, the 18th mat. at 1 oc cloris. C? Business of the attency corporance. By order of the Prevalent. Z. h. CARENDANN, jan 18-14.

GOOD PORTUNE AGAIN.

3 48 08

A PRIZE of 21 feet with Class of the Union Canal Lottery, was todd in Shares at P. M. Lofour-value Linky Office, server of Seasond and Mace streets, on the day of susuring, soil the tash paid in ter mustles after the day of susuring, soil the tash paid in ter mustles just 13 - 14*

MARRIED.

BY COMLY & TRVIS

Package Sale of British Spring Goods.

ON BATURDAY morning, the Sorth look, on a bloom

cueffit,

Two Hundred Parkage desirable Spring Goods.

Fattersiars will be found in extalogues and goods open

of he inspection one day previous in males.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR. ENGLISH ORAM MAA,

BAVIERD AND IMPROVES.

OW in the press, and will be inseed with all convenient dispatch, a new literary work, extitled "Empirical Common Revised and Improved," written principally to currect the verbal ambiguistics of preceding works on the subject, but embracing also several new view of the scener, credering it both more perfect and chap of att. memorit, by B. D. Cox, a cocher of the moment, by B. D. Cox, and consider it a well western the performance of the sentence.

We have inspected a mannertry work on English Grasmont, by B. D. Cox, and consider it a well western performance.

Philadelphia, 1826.

THOMAS EVANS.

Private Tuition in English Grammar,

Private I ution in English Crammar,
RHETORIC & ELOCUTION,
At the respective residences of pugifs, by B. D. Cox,
No. to houst I weight street, between blanket & Cheanus,
Grammar, in altoust every department of the
resulter, is a subject requiring such channess of are
retained and the part of pugifs, and no much versal explountom by the teacher, that, in large sendinaries, where
the attention of pugifs in salir transferred through an extended ground of disamilar studies, and the duries of the
reacher are no multiplied, it is not all premises that

a creditable intersective with respectable solvely, papile in most deprive also detective. No less along at the most deprive also detective. No less along at the motionity provides detective and the state of the most deprive also detective. They may perhaps, be able to read with consideration of the state of the sta

early as per ible.

CERTIFICATE.

Renjamin D. Cox, for several months, gave private leaconst to my sons, his method of instruction was justiceous,
and they gained much relementary knowledge under his
nare. His qualifications as a tracker cattle him to squiddepen, and I have every reason to respect him for the kind
and assistence attention which he manufacted towards my
child on.

ROBERT VAUX.

TORR HILL,

TORR HILL,

TORR HILL,

By the Author of Branchetere blouse, for sale as the

Bookstores of J. G. & C. H. Auner, No. 1:9 North

Third street, fout doors above Caltowhil, and J. G.

Auner, 33 Market, fings doors blows Winth street.

Also, George Barnwell, Highlands. Moore aWorks, 6x.

Also, George Barnwell, Highlands. Moore aWorks, 6x.

Baker's Linker's Line, 6x., Hend's Works, 8x.; Ca
Careco, 4x., Baker's Line, 6x., Hend's Works, 8x.; Ca
Carella a Philosophy, Chapman's Therapouties. Cadwell's

Chilen, Hooper's Medical Dectorary, with a general

and Ristal Books, 6x. constantly on hand, chexp.

N. B. A pair of Giolas, second hand but in good order,

for sale cheap.

BOARDING SCHOOL

BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,

At Kimberion, Chester County, Pa.

Thills Institution was established in 1814, and has observed in the second of the second in 1814, and has observed in the second in providing chair institution commodations, and to passed the school an object of attention to Parents.

Institution is given in Reading, Writing, Arthmetic Hossa-keeping, Ringuly Grammar, Georgaphy, the use of Maps and Globs, the democratic of Maps, History, Chronology, Batany, Composition, Drawing, Phintings, Needle Work, and the Klemegas of the French and Latin Language.

North Work, and the necessary of the school to E.Match.

E.Match. Erwern.

Superintendent.

WANTED,

Variety's the very spice of life. That gives it all its flavour. ---

POR THE SATERDAY EVENING FORP.

ENIGMAN, CHARADES, &c., wooldtha of the prophet of whom we are threat the chases from Egypt of old-in, of small value, then take if you please, from it the two leading letters exact others of a colour, translegid and clear; which of a nexter by Reston's held dear will when conducted typether do stone! These all when combined together do a

2. My first has set a nation free, My second e sed in coolery; The for my first my all was made; Now green my name—compt to said.

My first is an element in all and elect

4. My first's a vegetable good,
As you will soon discry;
My next second Peter,
When he dal his Lead deny.
My total is a handsome tack,
Most ricely school of
The pretiest of the feather'd tribe,
But for its note w secon'd.

5. On the ocean I do by, Tao' I never yet have grier'd;

the mosa I take my stay, Hy each eye I am perceived. Two thirds of a pit, and a vast heavy weight vill give you a city in New Jersey State.

7. My first is on the rein-deer's head, My account is a measure, y total is a fav'rite dance, In which some take great pleasure.

Answers to the Conundentes in our last.

Recause he is tond of a Puff. A limit.

A Butt. Because he pronounces a sentence. Because the seals are turned. Because he is designing. Because its charged and discharged, Because it is a solid measure.

From the Nantucket Inquierr. THE DROWNED HARPOONER.

Many and strange are the accidents and advanture of attend those anophilitions beings who traverse in stretched world of waters in question those in one monarch. Hut the most perdons incidents ar encountered by those during marmers, who are gaged in the capture of that species of whale yell operanced;—pursuing the greeny monter through all his favorite hounts and distant retreats in broad and tathomless Pacific. In general the wieldy leviouthan exhibits no symptoms of a closd temperanent, and appears altogether uncoincid the systematic warrars so zealously waged to his tribe, by the insignificant occupants of the so incombent element. He knows nothing of their and laboritous crusados in machines moved by when the marmer of the contraction of the solution of the solut stered by those daring mariners, wh slight skiff, as it slides towards him like a six log-guest along the rection, bearing in the prove the six bounderers, whose brawny tear is upheld and six glittering dark. Yet, when the barbed lance is have in the shoulder, or the horn of his enemy, everal-field, perforates his rotund and sleegment is no exasperated demon could evince stronger in-tions of writh, rage and madness. At first plunges incontinent into the deep always—then of ing upwards, he urges his innovance body in length unit the six, having with his ample first framework, and reading to the mercer solide.

hin his reach.

a the mouth of December, the sum there homesphere, a Nantucket ship we whales on the coast of Chili. Nothin I the placid smoothness of the seas, o saure of the overhanging in manual, enough of motion in the atmosphere.

fishers had made every customary preparation for a specuach. But the object of their tool, material drawn are instantaneously tills the deaths beneath approach. But the object of their but, instead dropping instantaneously into the depths beneal throne again to emerge, after some instantial obstraints, for it sake of heath—see instead of starting of horizontally as a frequently the case, with the velocity lightning, dragging his presumptions pursue Mirrorch the departing many which these. highwing, dranging his presumptuous pursues blatough the disparting water, where there we writty upon other sile of their first pinnance a transparent about of apray, surmounted by gorgeous Faithous— resided backward, and with preferrostand from a made

the thousand eyed dragen, whose head studded dazzling gems, and whose every eye, sat in them diamonds, may be seen at the depth of five leed fathoms; see-gurgons hydras, griffins, phonand all manner of heastiful reptiles, were quiet-resing or frolicing without any noise, in those

unscarebable regions.

And here, some philosophers may be disposed to obtrode a doubt, touching honest Jonah's capacity a vision and of respiration the while.—But let it be inquired, whether so buge a booty, darting through the sea with such outsignous ocherity, may not have left behind a sort of vicinity, affording a medium wherein the little animal in his rear might exercise those sentition! Aind, regarding the accelerated progress of this measure, it may be aptly accounted for on purely philosophical principles: every body knows how.

at his am ty-barrelled termenter.

MISERIES.

To see a young gentleman billing ungrace-oily on a chair, with his feet over one arm of t, and hos head and elbow leaning on the other—it makes me think he is unused to polite

At a hall to be teased to dance with a person we dislike, and propriety and politeness make us accede to his request, although our feelings To be recommanied home by a witler

heau from a party, and for politeness sake ask him. in—"Thank you, Miss," and the flat stalks into the room, although the family have ed, and the watchmen are crying past to

lover because he pleases Pa and Ma, and who has not sense enough to see that he is reflected for being an egregious fool, or many feeling sufficient to stay away, when he has had hints plain and palpi-

CANTHARIDES

CANTHARIDES.

The canthardes (Spanish flies used for histors) are very abundant in Sicily, and that country supplies a great part of Europe.

The Sicilians believe that they come from Asia or Egypt, for they arrive regularly every year in swarms, in the last days of May and the first of June. The peasants know by the odomy which they shed, that they are not far and street they have seen them alignly unon. ill, and after they have seen them alight up tree is shaken and all the flies fall und sheet. They are then put into carthe wards dried, and packed in tight boxes of

Those who have most to give, are most takely to complain of man's ingratitudes. For and ungrateful subjects." Nearly to the same ourpose was bird B's suswer, on being asked why he discontinued annual balls! He said his rooms were not large enough to contact ed making all above that number, who were his friends, his enemies, for he had observed, that those ladies who were invited, for not it before the next year; but those not in tel, never forgot it during their

PATHAORDINARY RIDING

In October, 1734, Lord Powerscourt having had a water with the Dake of Orleans that he would rate his own horse from Four traddead to Parse, a distance of 42 English miles, in two hours, for 1000 Louis d'ors, the King's Goards cleared the way, which was hard with thousands of Parsians. He was to mount only three horses, but he performed the task with two, in one hour, 37 minutes. and 23 seconds. The horses through who vertions the wager was won, were be exertions the wager was won, were both killed by the severity of the heat they ha

EXTRAORDINARA WALKING

On the 24 of October, 1731, a man, for wager of 20 guineas, walked from Shore-ine thurch to the 2 th mile stone, near Ware, and back again, in ? hours,

Madame de Talmond once said to Voltar taking the whole is continuity assigned. The larteband wisid beat, under the second mate's direction, contained in its bow an active yearn man, who had obtained the esteem of all his shipmates, and whom we shall introduce to our readers under the name of Jonath Coffin. Poising his harpoon, in, armly award est the order of his say rise, then sented in the beat's struck. Before him, foreign itself throusely onward, was a large and uncount man, afternately countries from its closely protherance the sparking editionese of a mershan sun, or partially descending below the temperary surge, forming hithe vortices to its wake and parliag from a transition that the contracting turned and parliag from the nontried with the contracting formed by a surgery of the most of the same opinion with himself—a mid-he draw towards him the handle of his steem, and donate the first of a Polyphenou, draw the first discussion of the contracting turned to the first of a Polyphenou, draw the first discussion of the contracting turned to the first of a Polyphenou, draw the first discussion of the formal points of the first of a Polyphenou, draw the first discussion of the first of a Polyphenou, and the adventurous fishers had made every customary preparation for its support.

SODOM AND GOMORIKAH.

Dr. Danbersy, ind a plantage from the larger of the pure of the polyphenous fishers had made every customary preparation for its support. esite but to endeavor to render mankind be

Dr. Danheny, in his lately published work on velcanoes, endeavours to show, from the description of Moses, and from the present aspect of the country, that Sodian and Gomorrah were destroyed by a volcanic erunstion, which the Drity used in executing his will against those guilty eities. He supposes that Lot's wife was overtaken by a stream of lava, which deprived her of hie, encrusted her where she stood, and rendered hey an admonitory example to future generations.

CURE FOR USING TOBACCO. Ye, who are chewing, antifing, smoking, Think, or think not, that I am joking. When I declare, the solemn fact is, All may leave off this tempting practice. Let every one the process try, To beg of all, and never buy.— Swore 'KN.

A Good Bread,-A mixture of two par flour, and one of potatoe, makes an agreeable bread, which cannot be distinguished from wheaten bread. It is said that not less than 500 tons of potatoes see consumed for the purpose in London every week.

Economical and safe way of making Soap. To 12 gallons of lye, of strength just suffi-cient to bear an egg, add 16 pounds of melt ed grease, which, by being placed in the ho sun, and occasionally stirred, will in a few aluce a soup of the first quality

MACREADY, THE TRAGEDIAN

following instance presents a plan.

Macreally's courage and huma
Macreally was performed at the in Argust 1 23, he had left the rely of Hambel, in which he had delin accustomed ability, the philosophic P and ability, the philosophic Prince on toot to his lodgings, who has accustomed ability, the philosophic Prince, as proceeding on toot to his lodgings, when he ached a small Cottage in flames, surrounded by course of people, caper to look on, but into 6 a cry of histories was heard from within; he did threse of his cost and waistonal, and with gulty of a harbappin, sprung into the period one, from whence he soon issued with an infent a grasp, and was received by the speechlesser in an agony no words can describe. The last, and wastern of the adventurous here were and he dayted through the crowd as he was obe his helicities; no one could tell the name of no one could tell the nam and identified the coat stolen from his The papers now laused his modesty in intropolity, and the thunders of appli-ied him on his re-appearance at the like a local the most grateful tribute to a fer-



PREMIUMS.

numerous co-ravings, and handsomely hextra bindings, for the best Essay, in

The Casket for three years commancing with clume pust finished bound in the same superb man-for the best American Inle, of moderate length.

er, for the best American Lile, of moderate length.

3. The Casket for three years, commencing as boses, bound in a superb style, for the best Biography of American character, unde of formers.

4. The Casket for three years, or in year benefits of the Saturday Evening Post, for the best entired composition, not exceeding sixty lines. One year's subscription to the Casket for 1827 will be awarded to such of the second best articles in other of the above departments.

The articles must be addressed to Attanson 4: the analest, Philadelphia (post paid) and handed in the addressed and March as set, when they will undergo be inspection of three Licensy gentlemen of the superction of three Licensy gentlemen of the second best arms.

Editors throughout the Union friendly to Female

Laterature will piense to give this notice two o

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.



Betanic name, TULIPA GESNEVIANA.

A splended vernal flower, ornamenting our gardens n May. It is a native of the East; and was intro-

sost estermed are the Tulips with double flowers, with jarged petals, or the sweet scented Tulips.

These last are particularly deserving of our notice. The Tulips were all thought scentless, and had therefore been admitted as emblems of entire, or proud worthless beauty. But some scented varieties have been produced by admixture with the Tulipa suave dens or sweet talip, a peculiar species. These frarant Tulips are commonly yellow, single and plain; but they have a fine smell, quite peculiar and varia-

Tulips are easily cultivated. The bulbs are taken after the blossom season, or in the fall; set ou gain early in the spring in good garden soil, and ocmionally watered.

Tulbon, an oriental name, is the origin of the acral names; the species was dedicated to Gesner, selebrated Botanist, whonce the specific name

> Let Bears and Oils by pulling tive. They can't with this compace, OI UMBIA'S BALM, fresh youth doth give, And crowns the head with hair.



OLDRIDGE'S

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

BAIM OF COLUMBIA.

The best and cheapest preparation for the harr ever offered to the Public.

"The grand capillary virtues of the Balm of Columbia are as follows:—one Bottle, price 30 cents, prevents the hair from falling off in forty-eight hours from its first application. A bottle, price 33 cents, will not only prevent the hair from falling off, but likewise in three weeks cause a new growth to appear; and one at R1, gives in general a good head of that to a young person. So highly effections has the Balm of Columbia proved in America, that the British Consul, GillaEux Bolkinson, Esq. that the British Consul, GillaEux Bolkinson, Esq. that the British Consul, GillaEux Bolkinson, Son got Philadelphia, have certified to the respectibility and versacity of those individuals who have found it not only a powentative against the falling off of the hair but also a certain restantive, and thereto have prefixed their sents. And in addition to the above attested proofs in

als. And in addition to the above attested proofs in merica, the proprietors beg leave to any, they are in pos-sion of a great quantity of Testimonials given them Ladies and Gentlemen in England, Whose bocks were thin the other day, But how in richest ringlets play. N.B. It prevents the hair from turning grey, looks ight and glossy, and in a few applications frees it from ort. It is an infaitable cure for Nervous Head Aches! This Balin scelous tails to produc whiskers or eye with eight teets, though there were note one; and has lately been found to excel evicle that has been sold as a curling fluid, eee to the forehead of Beauty; dignity to the manhood, and scatters the blossoms of youth

of the respectable Douggests and Pertinners, in Sadelphia: N. York, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Nec. and by J. Oldredge, No. 60-1-2 Union street, Phi-iphia.

New Winter Line to Baltimore.

and reshouse of all kinds of parametic, which systems officed being storely monthematical in all its paragraphic to all shapes, asshutus and garacents, his with unpastilled tenorengoment by the more intelled the professions; but thousand delitars is already section [in the work, but that one cent by carsins in which despite improvements not their own. Jan 6—45.

Lafayette Office Lucky for ever! ROM the unprecedented can of Luck which be followed this office, in the sale of Prices—carryi milmont to all—The proprietors in the anticipats

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
INFORMS has friends and the public generally, that he has resourced from No. 112 Market street, and reterns to from the corner of Third and Chesunt, to No. 34 Chesunt a rect, (live doors below Second street, where he continues to conduct the Clock and Watch Making business. He returns sincere thanks for past favours, and mopes by care and attention, to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.
CT Chromometers adjusted, Clocks, Watches, and Time Pieces of every description carefully repaired, and warranted to perform correctly.
CT Watches, Jeweilery and Silver work for sale.

321 SORBERS

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the heat materials and workmanship, Aleo, constantly on haid, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, Re, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash of acceptances.

Drug & Medicinal Store.

IPTIS C. MIGHIGHAL STOPE.

EXAMPLE GLEST informs his friends and the public that he have period a Drug and Medicinal Store, at the morts cast corner of Chemut and Seventh street, and have provided himself with a stock of genume and relative provided himself with a stock of genume and relative provided himself with a stock of genume and relative provided himself with a stock of genume and relative provided and the provided himself with a stock of genume and relative provided himself with a stock of genume and relative provided himself with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and best quality. Physicians' prescriptions, and lamby recipes will be accurately and promptly attended to, and also orders from the country.

e country.

Medicine chests, for shipping and families provided, or plenished at short notice.

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MOROCCO MANUFACTOR

ROBINSON & CO.

12 ESPECTPULLY inform their friends and the
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few doors below Girard's bank, where they o
two less and retail, Morocco Leather amitable
Shoemakers, Coachanakers, Hatters and others, w
they will dispose of at moderace prices; also, w
Leather and Buckskin, Wood for Hatters and Spin
with bowest terms, for cash, Merchants and of

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TWELVE years have clapsed since Mr. Chapman digenvered the true coine of stammering, and the method
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on persons of both sexes and of various ages, from different parts of the United States—Mr. Chapman's impedineut and cure as well as the efficacy of but system, in
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Dec. 50—tt

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Wile invigation of the Delaware being obstructed by the left burst of the Delaware being obstructed by the left burst of the Line will be continued by Wagna from this city to Perth Andors, where the steam beat define will receive the goods and take them to New York. As this is the unity Transportation I ince that has a stram boat connected with it, shappers will see the advantage there will be in sending their goods by this Line, as they can be delivered in New York in much less time than it sloops were complayed.

For factable, apply at the Office, No. 61 North Front Street, Philadelphia, and at No. 1-8, foot of Liberty street, New York.

WH.LIAM W. NORGROSS, Agent.

Dec. 30—31

Dec. 3

NOTICE.

A.1. persons indebted to the estate of Harmsh Flen-ner, late of K. mangton, in the County of Finladel phas, who we decreased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims on the said exists, to present the said edge and the threat to present the said edge and the transfer to JOHN STOWMAN, Administrator, Dec. 30-31* No. 152 Frankford Road.

To be Sold at Private Sale A VALVABLE Plantation, containing about aven a very serious strength of the property of the pr Associated as of their iteal journament in the injurement of the state-sheet contraspers administration of the state-sheet contraspers administration to the state-sheet contraspers distincted in their states in the contraspers distincted in the states of the contraspers of the contraspers



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HE first number of a monthly publication, a "THE CASKET, or Flowers of Literatus Sentiment." Which, when the volume is east comprise upwards of 500 large octave pages, sellished with near THIRITY SPLENDID E.

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upersor Cloths. Cassimeres, Vestings, Sec. which ad
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Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' at Go-ttemen's CLOAKS.
Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are ed to calcand examine previous to purchasing.

PLAYING CARDS. AGLES, Henry VIII. and Merry Andrew Physics Cards, with spotted and plain backs. Also—Blank Cards for Printing, and till Papel has ing Cards, manufactured and for sale by oct. 21-tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnute.

PARKERS

VEGETABLE PANACEA. FGETABLE PANACEA will present Casumptions, as it carries off the complains that is uninter in the first a soft the predicting disease. It is many other to which the homan family this disease that days the two which the homan family extent, and is deed it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is derived it to be a such as a larming extent, and is a dancy, that we cannot be too careful in suppair in the days, that we cannot be too careful in suppair in the days, that we cannot be too careful in suppair in the days, that we cannot be too careful in suppair in the days of th

INSURANCE

AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE Take I trustees of "The Fire Association of Pais" phia," incorporated by an act of the Legisland Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insaring bound other building, insure on the most reasonable as either perpetually or for a limited period.

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The funds obtained by insurance are despot, for the payment of losses to the insured, and sends

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PAPER HANGINGS. THE attention of the public is respectfully require to the elegant assortment of French and Assortment Facilities and Assortment of the elegant elegant

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THE length of time these pills have been in the uniform satisfaction they have fives in derenged conditions of the directive origins, is the term Dyspepsin, has established for them in tion of being, without doubt, the best remail is whole system. In New York, by Hull & Bowne, 146 Pearl and he O. Hull & Co.

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